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ABSTRACT

Data and summary information for 1981-1982 Georgia postsecondary education are presented. For each institution, categorized by level and sector, data are presented on headcount enrollment, number of full-time faculty, expenditures, and numbers of certificates and degrees awarded. The location (county) of vocational/technical schools, hospital schools, and career centers is also indicated. For both Georgia and the nation, data are also provided on student migration, college participation rates, and average student charges. Comparative data for the six sectors of postsecondary education are presented concerning the percentages of colleges/schools, programs, students and graduates. These categories are provided for the eight substate regions, which are also compared in regard to population. Additional topics include access to postsecondary education, the number of colleges accredited by sector and level, enrollment trends during 1976-1983 by sector and level, enrollments of racial/ethnic groups overall (for vocational/technical and collegiate institutions), male and female and part- and full-time enrollments by sector and level, graduation rates by sector, and number and percentage of graduates by field. Enrollment and faculty data for 1982-1983 are appended. (SW)

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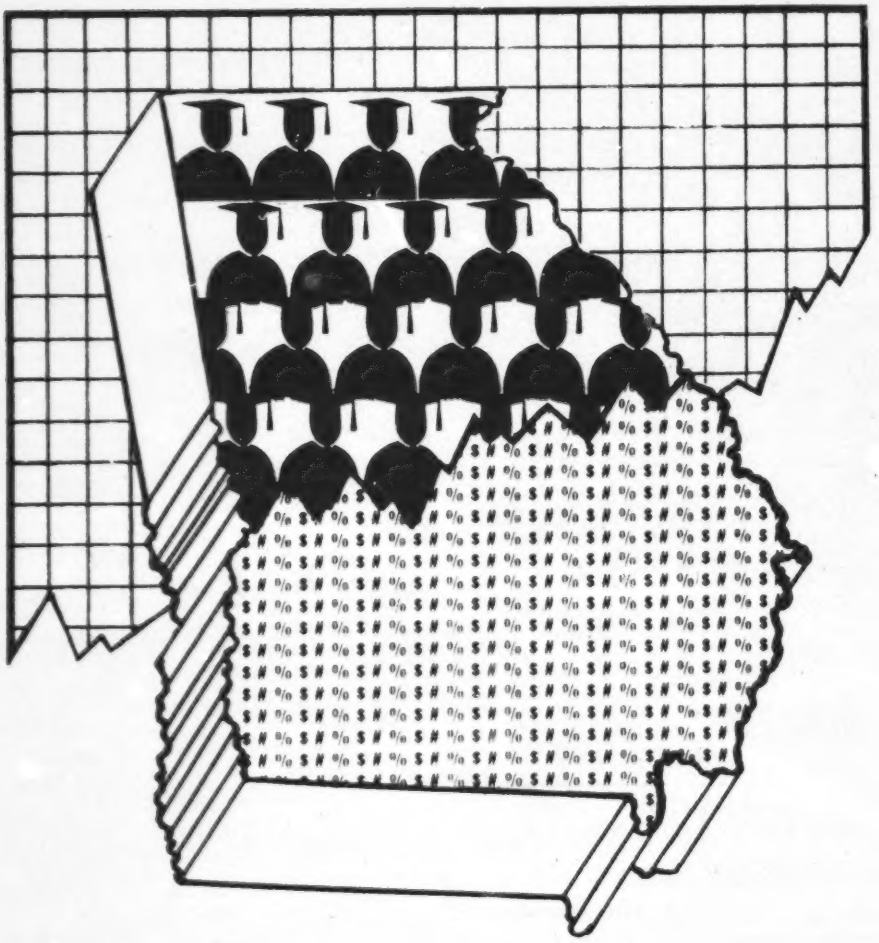
GEORGIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION:

FACTFINDER 1983



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Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education

Office of the Governor

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to commend to you this first edition of FactFinder by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

You will find here a brief, yet detailed description of facts about Georgia's postsecondary education system and the trends which have become evident. It is hoped that this publication of facts regarding enrollments, participation, graduates, access, charges to students and accreditation will prove valuable to all Georgians who are committed to a strong postsecondary education system.

I am committed to moving Georgia forward in post-secondary education, but a clear understanding of our past, coupled with the knowledge of current facts and figures, is vital to that progress.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

GEORGIA

POSTSECONDARY

EDUCATION:

FACTFINDER

1983

Joseph L. Marks

Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Georgia postsecondary education is the group of colleges, universities, and vocational-technical schools offering educational opportunities beyond high school to Georgians. This **FactFinder** is the first in a series of annual publications containing a concise description of key facts and trends. The **FactFinder** is intended to serve postsecondary education leaders, state decision-makers, and the general public interested in the well-being and development of Georgia postsecondary education.

Great diversity characterizes Georgia postsecondary education. Over three hundred Georgia postsecondary education institutions offered nearly five thousand programs to almost three hundred thousand students in the 1981/82 school year. Overall, enrollments in Georgia postsecondary education have continued to increase. But, some types of institutions have experienced enrollment declines. Since 1980/81, enrollment growth has been concentrated in public colleges and universities, particularly junior colleges and senior colleges. Private colleges and universities have had the greatest enrollment decline, possibly because of decreasing federal funds for financial aid and their generally high costs (three to five times higher charges to students than in comparable public institutions.)

Compared to the Southern region as a whole and the nation, Georgia had lower proportions of its population enrolled in postsecondary education. Also, Georgia lost more students to other Southern states and the West than it gained; however, it gained more students from the Northeast and North Central regions than it lost. Interestingly, average charges to students in Georgia were higher than those in the South and West, but lower than those in the North Central and Northeast regions.

For the first time, in 1982/83 a majority of collegiate students were female. Part-time students make up almost half of current enrollments. Overall, the number of racial/ethnic minority students has increased in the past five years; however, the overall percentage increase of black students was less than that of white students. This is due, in large part, to the recent drop in private collegiate enrollment which was largely a decrease in the number of black students. Postsecondary education is geographically accessible to almost all Georgians. Lack of access is concentrated in only a small number of areas.

Voluntary accreditation is a basic means of pursuing educational quality. The public colleges and universities and the public Area Vocational-Technical Schools of Georgia are the only groups with one hundred percent accreditation. Overall, most collegiate institutions are accredited. A lower proportion of vocational-technical schools are accredited, particularly those in the proprietary sector.

Almost fifty thousand students graduated from Georgia postsecondary education institutions in 1981/82. Over one-fourth of these were business graduates. Since 1978/79, the business and the industry and trades areas have shown the greatest increase in the number of graduates, while the area of education has shown the greatest decline. The science and technology area has shown only a moderate increase.

INTRODUCTION

The following pages contain key detail and summary information about Georgia postsecondary education. In the opening section, the current list of State approved Georgia postsecondary education institutions is presented. This list -- and the remainder of this publication -- is organized around six sectors classified by who controls the institutions. Each sector is further divided to show the level of instruction offered. In the case of public junior colleges with vocational-technical divisions, the institutions are classified and the data are reported under the collegiate category. The county in which each institution is located is also given, as is detailed information on 1981/82 headcount enrollments, number of full-time faculty, total operating expenditures, and number of graduates of the various levels of training or education.

The data on public, private, and proprietary college enrollments are **fall term** enrollment information collected by the National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which is coordinated by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education. HEGIS data provide a uniform basis for comparing different sectors. Data reported by others may differ from HEGIS data for the same institutions because different definitions are used. The data on public vocational-technical school enrollment are **whole year** information acquired from the Georgia State Department of Education, Office of Vocational Education, Division of Planning and Operations. The data on proprietary and private vocational-technical enrollments are **whole year** information collected by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education in its annual Survey of Postsecondary Education Graduates and Capacity.

The data on collegiate faculty are from HEGIS. The data on public vocational-technical faculty are from the Office of Vocational Education. No data on private and proprietary vocational-technical faculty were available.

The expenditure data on collegiate institutions are the total "educational and general" expenditures reported on the HEGIS financial statistics survey. The expenditure data on public vocational-technical schools are a composite figure. Expenditures by source of funds were available from the Office of Vocational Education. Total operating expenditures from state and federal sources were taken from the Fiscal Year Accountability Report. Total operating expenditures from local sources were taken from the Department of Education's "Form 0046". No expenditure data were available for private and proprietary vocational-technical institutions.

The data on programs are collected by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education in its annual statewide Program Inventory. A program is a course of study leading to a formal award such as a certificate or a degree.

Graduate information on collegiate institutions is from HEGIS. Graduate information on public vocational-technical schools was available from the Office of Vocational Education. Private and proprietary graduate information is from the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education survey mentioned above. The "certificate" category includes graduates from programs six months or less, one year or less, and more than one year. The "associate's" category includes graduates of both transfer and not-for-transfer associate degree programs as well as other less-than-baccalaureate, transfer-oriented programs. The "bachelor's" category includes graduates with all forms of baccalaureate degrees. The "master's" category includes graduates of post-bachelor's certificate programs, all master's degree programs, and graduates of six-year or specialist programs. The "doctoral" category includes graduates of first-professional, doctoral, and post-doctoral programs.

The sections to follow contain summary information comparing postsecondary education in Georgia to the national and regional scene, and how Georgia postsecondary education serves the needs of the state in the areas of access, accreditation, student enrollments, programs offered, and graduates. The **FactFinder** closes with a detailed listing of the most current (1982/83) enrollment and full-time faculty information available.

GEORGIA'S

POSTSECONDARY

EDUCATION

INSTITUTIONS

GEORGIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION 1981/82

Junior Colleges (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates: Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
PUBLIC COLLEGIATE								
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (Tift)	2,320	98	$ 6,915,999	1	435	–	–	–
Albany Junior College (Dougherty)	1,898	68	4,481,160	10	284	–	–	–
Atlanta Junior College (Fulton)	1,386	50	4,076,075	0	118	–	–	–
Bainbridge Junior College (Decatur)	632	29	2,122,246	24	26	–	–	–
Brunswick Junior College (Glynn)	1,178	50	3,412,003	82	102	–	–	–
Clayton Junior College (Clayton)	3,234	76	5,601,496	3	262	–	–	–
Dalton Junior College (Whitfield)	1,498	81	3,633,775	39	129	–	–	–
DeKalb Community College (DeKalb)	15,353	299	17,839,224	405	839	–	–	–
Emanuel County Junior College (Emanuel)	396	18	1,343,536	0	74	–	–	–
Floyd Junior College (Floyd)	1,358	51	3,732,151	0	125	–	–	–
Gainesville Junior College (Hall)	1,538	45	3,309,643	0	146	–	–	–
Gordon Junior College (Lamar)	1,288	34	2,650,325	0	137	–	–	–
Macon Junior College (Bibb)	2,633	80	4,643,234	4	213	–	–	–
Middle Georgia College (Bleckley)	1,401	67	4,313,434	6	206	–	–	–
South Georgia College (Coffee)	1,059	47	4,152,113	17	139	–	–	–
Waycross Junior College (Ware)	460	16	1,419,380	0	63	–	–	–
Senior Colleges								
Albany State College (Dougherty)	1,889	112	10,011,628	–	–	206	0	–
Armstrong State College (Chatham)	2,944	132	8,250,312	–	105	182	43	–
Augusta College (Richmond)	3,836	142	9,542,444	–	64	291	77	–
Columbus College (Muscogee)	4,452	196	13,079,866	–	126	432	169	–
Fort Valley State College (Peach)	1,766	127	11,990,811	–	4	176	35	–
Georgia College (Baldwin)	3,422	135	9,318,571	–	49	454	253	–
Georgia Southern College (Bulloch)	6,594	326	20,857,320	–	9	1,022	297	–
Georgia Southwestern College (Sumter)	2,221	123	7,908,590	0	34	257	147	–
Kennesaw College (Cobb)	4,168	139	8,426,672	–	113	267	–	–
North Georgia College (Lumpkin)	1,950	88	5,996,415	–	33	279	117	–
Savannah State College (Chatham)	2,143	119	10,030,602	–	0	190	13	–
Valdosta State College (Lowndes)	4,909	206	14,230,674	12	15	707	274	–
West Georgia College (Carroll)	5,632	247	16,168,824	–	52	481	368	–
Southern Technical Institute (Cobb)	2,936	93	6,794,755	–	143	243	–	–
Professional/Doctoral								
Georgia Institute of Technology (Fulton)	11,131	527	120,261,980	–	–	1,935	672	59
Georgia State University (Fulton)	20,969	700	71,872,319	10	87	1,789	1,645	106
Medical College of Georgia (Richmond)	2,014	177	62,395,071	12	26	302	44	241
University of Georgia (Clarke)	25,662	1,418	225,177,909	–	–	3,537	1,277	580
PRIVATE COLLEGIATE								
Junior Colleges								
Andrew College (Randolph)	332	16	*	–	*	–	–	–
Brewton Parker College (Montgomery)	1,013	20	1,910,246	51	161	–	–	–
Emmanuel College (Franklin)	376	10	1,251,312	–	113	–	–	–
Georgia Military College (Baldwin)	1,486	7	2,541,647	–	442	–	–	–
Oxford College (Newton)	(Data reported under Emory University)							
Reinhardt College (Cherokee)	453	15	1,532,124	–	77	–	–	–
Thomas County Community College (Thomas)	337	8	819,039	0	52	–	-	–
Truett McConnell College (White)	746	19	1,666,291	–	92	–	–	–
Young Harris College (Towns)	496	23	1,693,527	–	107	–	–	–
Senior Colleges								
Agnes Scott College (DeKalb)	559	68	5,905,936	–	–	109	–	–
Atlanta Christian College (Fulton)	211	9	824,680	0	6	15	–	–

'–' indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.

'*' indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data were not available.

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates: Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Atlanta College of Art (Fulton)	264	19	$ 165,284	–	–	29	–	–
Berry College (Floyd)	1,568	86	10,240,302	–	1	283	51	–
Brenau College (Hall)	1,445	•	5,343,352	–	–	301	52	–
Clark College (Fulton)	2,083	129	11,899,787	–	–	315	–	–
Covenant College (Dade)	529	29	334,689	–	0	80	–	–
Emmanuel College School of Christian Ministries (Franklin)	49	0	115,105	–	–	24	–	–
LaGrange College (Troup)	997	55	•	–	23	187	27	–
Mercer University Atlanta (DeKalb)	1,735	48	3,939,048	–	0	209	81	–
Morehouse College (Fulton)	1,746	119	10,707,698	–	0	227	–	–
Morris Brown (Fulton)	1,533	96	9,192,388	–	–	152	–	–
Oglethorpe University (DeKalb)	1,176	35	4,266,651	–	–	129	11	–
Paine College (Richmond)	842	47	3,664,241	–	0	81	–	–
Piedmont College (Habersham)	395	24	2,121,313	–	0	23	–	–
Savannah College of Art & Design (Chatham)	•	•	•	–	–	8	–	–
Shorter College (Floyd)	812	49	3,082,065	–	–	155	–	–
Spelman College (Fulton)	1,447	90	9,438,294	–	0	226	–	–
Tift College (Monroe)	714	29	•	0	–	173	–	–
Toccoa Falls College (Stephens)	657	27	2,370,290	–	–	82	–	–
Wesleyan College (Bibb)	358	34	3,419,543	–	–	88	–	–
Professional/Doctoral								
Atlanta Law School (Fulton)	194	•	•	–	–	–	80	–
Atlanta University (Fulton)	1,271	120	11,526,688	–	–	–	383	21
Columbia Theological Seminary (DeKalb)	378	19	2,265,557	–	–	–	9	62
Emory University (DeKalb)	8,164	429	116,640,507	0	294	1,101	420	655
Interdenominational Theological Center (Fulton)	257	36	1,939,062	–	–	–	0	58
John Marshall Law School (Fulton)	•	•	•	–	–	–	•	•
Life Chiropractic College (Cobb)	1,390	69	•	11	–	–	–	418
Mercer University Macon (Bibb)	3,010	118	19,416,034	–	0	417	74	155
Mercer University Southern School of Pharmacy (Fulton)	354	25	1,782,528	–	–	107	–	17
Morehouse School of Medicine (Fulton)	•	•	•	–	–	–	–	•
Woodrow Wilson College of Law (Fulton)	101	•	•	–	–	–	–	81
PROPRIETARY COLLEGIATE								
Junior Colleges								
Art Institute of Atlanta (Fulton)	881	•	•	62	211	–	–	–
Bauder Fashion College (Fulton)	•	•	•	24	143	–	–	–
Crandall College (Bibb)	394	10	614,710	75	57	–	–	–
Draughon's Junior College of Business (Chatham)	672	20	1,300,245	37	42	–	–	–
Massey Business College (Fulton)[b]	1,184	•	•	143	60	–	–	–
Meadows College of Business (Muscogee)	•	•	•	82	3	–	–	–
Phillips College, Augusta (Richmond)	•	•	•	26	144	–	–	–
Phillips College, Columbus (Muscogee)	374	8	•	91	337	–	–	–
Senior Colleges								
DeVry Institute of Technology (Fulton)	2,096	•	•	294	78	65	–	–
Institute of Graduate Health Sciences (Fulton)[a]	•	•	•	–	–	–	•	–
PUBLIC VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS								
One Year or Less								
Baldwin County School of Practical Nursing & Adult Center (Baldwin)	381	3	134,636	21	–	–	–	–
Dalton Vocational School of Health Occupations (Whitfield)	691	7	243,647	50	–	–	–	–
Elbert County Vocational School of Practical Nursing (Elbert)	14	1	35,313	11	–	–	–	–

a Not Accredited.
b Accredited for certificate programs but not for degree credit.

'–' indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.
'•' indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data was not available.

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates				
				Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Gwinnett County Career Center (Gwinnett)	1,734	3	$ 294,902	43	—	—	—	—
Glynn County Adult Center (Glynn)	55	2	69,278	26	—	—	—	—
More Than One Year								
Albany Area Vo-Tech School (Dougherty)	4,101	53	3,011,819	291	—	—	—	—
Athens Area Vo-Tech School (Clarke)	7,659	60	3,009,728	432	—	—	—	—
Atlanta Area Vo-Tech School (Fulton)	12,072	117	7,672,405	610	—	—	—	—
Augusta Area Vo-Tech School (Richmond)	6,114	82	4,164,973	595	0	—	—	—
Ben Hill Irwin Area Vo-Tech School (Ben Hill)	2,152	29	1,564,133	186	—	—	—	—
Carroll County Area Vo Tech School (Carroll)	2,826	30	1,557,475	233	—	—	—	—
Columbus Area Vo-Tech School (Muscogee)	4,923	66	3,242,026	415	0	—	—	—
Coosa Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Floyd)	3,365	42	2,195,175	268	—	—	—	—
DeKalb Area Vo-Tech School (DeKalb)	(Data reported under DeKalb Community College)							
Griffin-Spalding Area Vo Tech School (Spalding)	2,533	28	1,716,265	250	—	—	—	—
Houston Vocational Center (Houston)	1,487	19	690,417	181	—	—	—	—
Lanier Area Vo-Tech School (Hall)	3,624	34	2,137,697	238	—	—	—	—
Macon Area Vo-Tech School (Bibb)	7,477	55	2,796,130	435	—	—	—	—
Marietta-Cobb Area Vo-Tech School (Cobb)	5,270	48	2,892,349	542	—	—	—	
Moultrie Area Vo-Tech School (Colquitt)	2,376	22	1,311,227	185	—	—	—	—
North Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Habersham)	3,887	42	2,608,469	434	—	—	—	
Pickens County Area Vo-Tech School (Pickens)	1,436	29	1,489,218	150	—	—	—	
Savannah Area Vo-Tech School (Chatham)	3,194	61	2,919,279	186	—	—	—	
South Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Sumter)	1,836	36	2,158,066	300	—	—	—	—
Swainsboro Area Vo-Tech School (Emanuel)	2,708	22	1,418,255	192	—	—	—	
Thomas Area Vo-Tech School (Thomas)	2,096	27	1,509,030	133	—	—	—	—
Troup County Area Vo-Tech School (Troup)	2,035	23	1,268,424	121	—	—	—	—
Upson County Area Vo-Tech School (Upson)	1,316	26	1,335,757	148	—	—	—	—
Valdosta Area Vo-Tech School (Lowndes)	2,584	29	1,658,198	241	—	—	—	—
Walker County Area Vo-Tech School (Walker)	2,125	27	1,377,815	215	—	—	—	—
Waycross Ware County Area Vo Tech School (Ware)	2,700	23	1,444,789	188	—	—	—	—
PRIVATE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS								
One Year or Less								
Gupton-Jones College of Funeral Service (Fulton)	214	•	•	172	—	—	—	—
Montessori Institute-Atlanta (Fulton)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
More Than One Year								
Crawford W. Long Hospital (Fulton)	79	•	•	10	—	—	—	—
DeKalb General Hospital (DeKalb)	17	•	•	3	—	—	•	—
Floyd Medical Center (Floyd)	10	•	•	5	—	—	—	—
Georgia Baptist Hospital (Fulton)	320	•	•	107	—	—	—	—
Grady Memorial Hospital (Fulton)	44	•	•	20	—	—	—	—
Griffin-Spalding County Hospital (Spalding)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Hamilton Medical Center (Whitfield)	13	•	•	6	—	—	—	—
Kennestone Hospital (Cobb)	14	•	•		—	—	—	—
Medical Center Central Georgia (Bibb)	19	•	•	9		—	—	—
Medical Center St. Francis (Muscogee)	23	•	•	10	—	—	—	—
Memorial Hospital Washington County (Washington)	7	•	•	5	—	—	—	—

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ACCREDITED PROPRIETARY VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Six Months or Less (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates: Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Columbia School of Broadcasting (Fulton)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Music Business Institute (Fulton)	99	•	•	84	—	—	—	—
National Center for Paralegal Training (Fulton)	520	•	•	454	—	—	—	—
North American Training Academy (Fulton)	862	•	•	757	—	—	—	—
Ridge Truck Driving School (Henry)	343	•	•	326	—	—	—	—
One Year or Less								
Bryman School (Fulton)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Control Data Institute (Fulton)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Phillips College of Business (Fulton)	196	•	•	93	—	—	—	—
Rutledge College (Fulton)	244	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
More Than One Year								
Academy of Professional Drafting (Fulton)	71	•	•	47	—	—	—	—
American College for the Applied Arts (Fulton)	•	•	•	48	—	—	—	—
Atlanta College of Medical and Dental Careers (Fulton)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Atlanta School of Fashion and Design (Fulton)	173	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Branell College (Fulton)	294	•	•	76	—	—	—	—
Brown College of Court Reporting (Fulton)	185	•	•	12	—	—	—	—
Draughon's Junior College Atlanta (Fulton)	64	•	•	•	—	—	—	—
Kerr Business College (Troup)	154	•	•	42	—	—	—	—
Meadows College of Business (Dougherty)	95	•	•	66	—	—	—	—
Portfolio Center (Fulton)	50	•	•	17	—	—	—	—
STATE-APPROVED REAL ESTATE SCHOOLS (10 of 53 schools reporting)	3,514	•	•	3,113		—	—	—
STATE-APPROVED COSMETOLOGY/ BARBER SCHOOLS (12 of 66 schools reporting)	1418	•	•	884	—	—	—	—
FAA-APPROVED FLIGHT SCHOOLS (6 of 24 schools reporting)	612	•	•	207	—	—	—	—
OTHER STATE-APPROVED SCHOOLS (8 of 40 schools reporting)	1,517	•	•	1,419	—	—	—	—

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COMPARING

GEORGIA

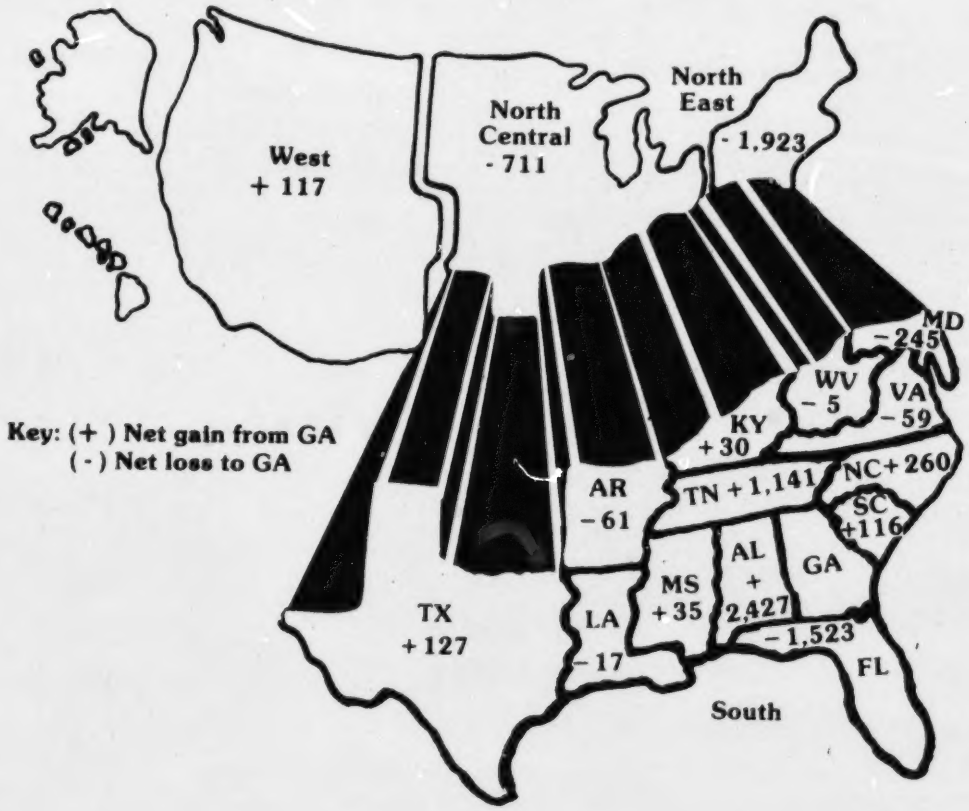
AND

THE

NATION

STUDENT MIGRATION
FALL 1979

Net Migration of First-Time College Students To/From Georgia



- The number of Georgia students leaving the State for postsecondary education compared to the number coming to Georgia was almost equal in Fall 1979 -- Georgia had a net gain of 291 students. Georgia lost a significant number of its students to other Southern states while it attracted a large number from the Northeast and North Central regions.

- Over 1,700 more students came to Georgia to attend private institutions than left Georgia to attend similar institutions. However, over 1,400 more students left Georgia to attend public institutions than came to Georgia public institutions from out of state. Georgia was a big exporter of students to public junior and senior colleges while public and private universities in Georgia were big importers.

- Georgia led its neighboring states in imports of graduate and first-professional (e.g. medical) students. However, Georgia lost more first-time freshmen and undergraduate transfer students than any neighboring state. Compared to its neighbors, Georgia had the lowest net in-migration and was the only state to have lost more students to out-of-state public institutions than came to its public institutions.

Net Migration of First-Time College Students*
Georgia and Neighboring States

	Georgia	Alabama	Florida	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee
Overall Net Migration	291	5,398	1,169	7,632	1,900	6,500
Public Collegiate						
Professional/Doctoral	937	2,251	-1,119	775	1,259	144
Senior Colleges	-829	2,473	-2,287	1,839	11	749
Junior Colleges	-1,548	721	6,006	1,495	-216	-273
Private & Proprietary Collegiate						
Professional/Doctoral	1,687	-903	-303	-182	-536	1,256
Senior Colleges	90	573	-706	2,902	1,301	3,963
Junior Colleges	-46	283	-422	803	81	661
First-Time Freshman	-900	4,125	-38	6,345	2,201	4,855
Undergraduate Transfers	-194	1,622	1,494	1,401	318	1,215
New First Professional Students	1,139	-17	-923	74	-97	522
New Graduate Students	370	10	-394	58	-297	-238
New Unclassified Students	-124	-342	1,030	-246	-225	146

*Excluding students from foreign countries, outlying territories and students from public, private or proprietary non-degree-granting schools. '+' indicates a net in-migration (gain) while '—' indicates a net out-migration (loss).

Sources: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.
National Center for Education Statistics.

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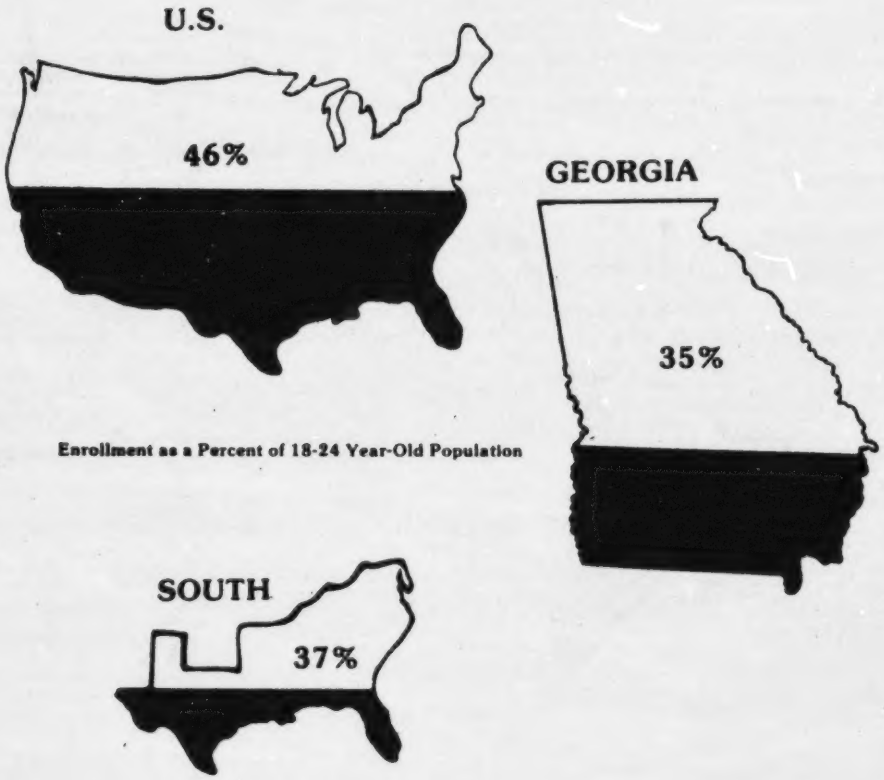
PARTICIPATION RATES
1980/81



Enrollment as a Percent of 18-24 Year-Old Population

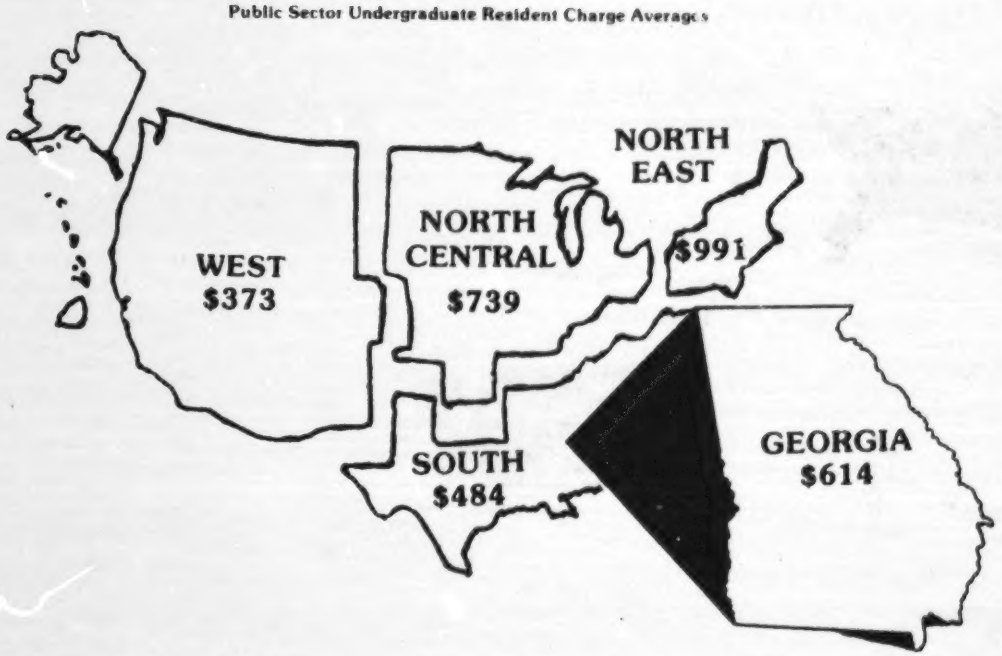
- Georgia's postsecondary participation rates – the number of people, compared to some overall population taking advantage of the formal instructional activities in colleges, universities, and vocational technical schools – were well below the national and Southern region rates.
- Traditional college age Georgians – 18 to 24 year-olds – participated at a rate 23% lower than the national rate and at a rate 6% lower than the Southern region. Six Southern states had higher traditional college age participation rates while seven had lower rates.
- The participation for Georgia adults – 15 to 44 year-olds – was 25% below the national rate and 8% below the Southern rate. Only three Southern states had lower adult participation rates.
- Georgia's collegiate graduation rate – the number of people graduating compared to the total number of 15 to 44 year-olds – was 38% below the national rate and 13% below the Southern rate. Only two Southern states had lower graduation rates.

	High School Grads Per 1,000 17-Year Olds, 1979	Postsecondary Students Per 1,000 18-24 Years Old, 1980	Postsecondary Students Per 1,000 15-44 Years Old, 1980	College Graduates Per 1,000 15-44 Years Old, 1980
Georgia	632	350	98	13
United States	721	457	130	18
South	662	371	107	15
Alabama	655	344	100	17
Arkansas	686	327	92	11
Florida	599	452	126	20
Kentucky	644	335	98	14
Louisiana	669	349	105	11
Maryland	748	487	131	15
Mississippi	602	304	92	18
North Carolina	676	335	99	17
South Carolina	668	306	91	15
Tennessee	658	358	101	14
Texas	667	361	105	15
Virginia	712	411	116	15
West Virginia	692	398	112	15

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics.
Department of Commerce, 1980 Census.

AVERAGE CHARGES TO STUDENTS
1981/82

Public Sector Undergraduate Resident Charge Averages



- The average charges to Georgia residents attending public undergraduate higher education in Georgia were noticeably less than those charged comparable students in the North Central and Northeastern regions. However, Georgians were charged more, on the average, than were their Western and Southern counterparts.
- Private sector junior and senior colleges in Georgia had average charges slightly less than the Southern and considerably less than the comparable national averages. However, Georgia private professional/doctoral average charges were considerably higher than the comparable Southern and national figures.
- Public sector junior colleges, senior colleges and professional/doctoral institutions had average charges slightly more than the comparable Southern but noticeably less than the comparable national averages. Georgia's charges were more above the comparable Southern figures for non-residents than they were for residents, while Georgia's charges were more below the national averages for non-residents than for residents.

Sector and Level	Undergraduate	Graduate
Private		
Junior Colleges		
Georgia	$2,149	
South	2,247	—
National	2,720	—
Senior Colleges		
Georgia	2,329	$ 611
South	2,454	715
National	2,813	1,223
Professional/Doctoral		
Georgia	5,400	5,400
South	4,172	4,026
National	4,987	4,515

	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	Non Resident
Public				
Junior Colleges				
Georgia	$ 484	$1,202	—	—
South	346	984	—	—
National	488	1,546	—	—
Senior Colleges				
Georgia	718	1,820	$ 586	$1,469
South	681	1,679	585	1,320
National	807	2,019	742	1,650
Professional/Doctoral				
Georgia	934	2,433	954	2,433
South	800	2,086	822	1,885
National	1,001	2,572	1,004	2,551

*Excluding public, private or proprietary non degree granting institutions. '—' indicates not applicable.

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.

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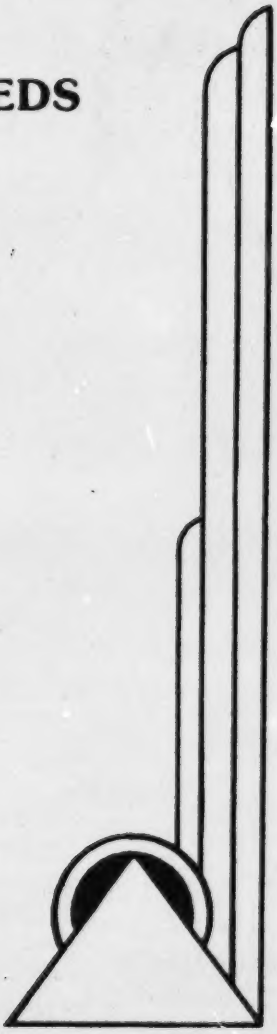
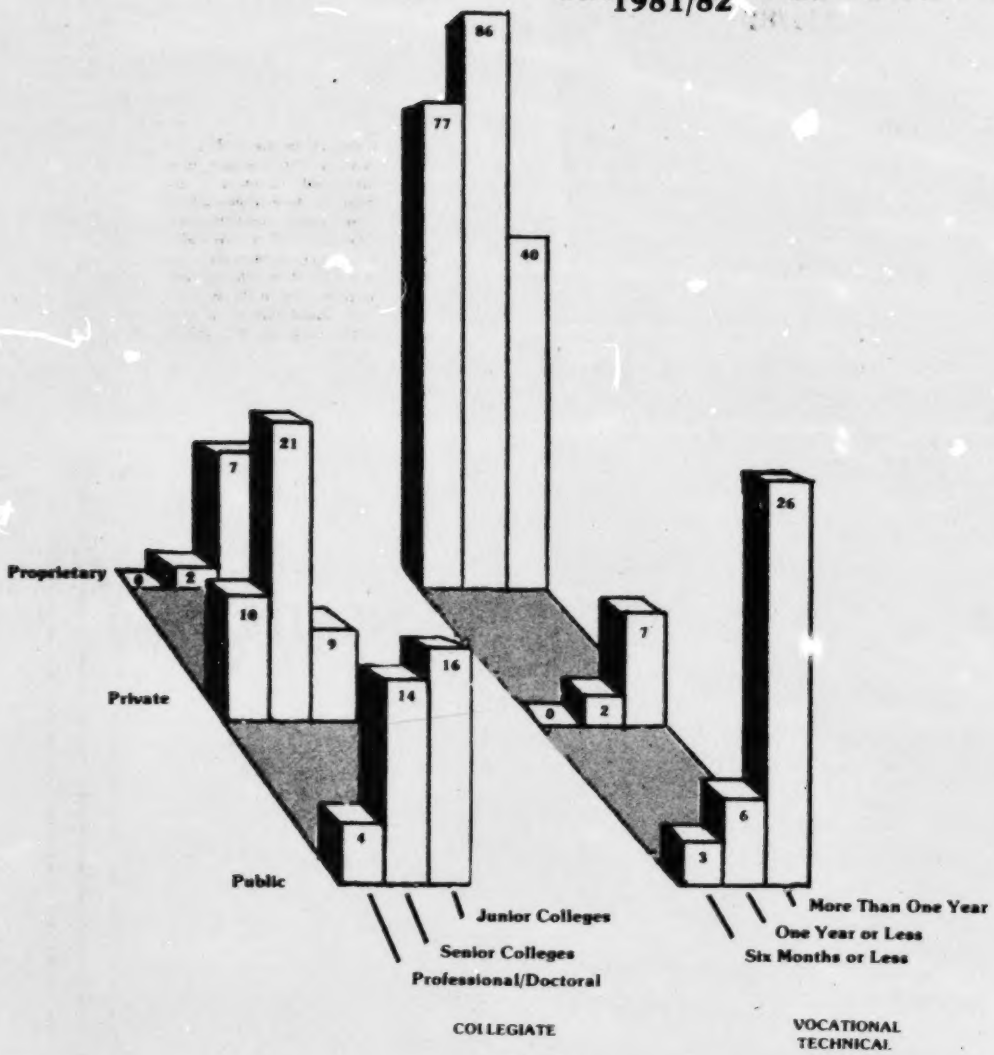
SERVING

GEORGIA'S

NEEDS



SECTOR PROFILES
1981/82



● Georgia had 330 postsecondary education institutions in 1981/82. The majority were very small proprietary vocational-technical schools which enrol'ed only a small fraction of the students and offered only a small portion of all postsecondary education programs. A majority of all programs were offered by the State's 34 public colleges and universities, which enrolled almost a majority of all postsecondary education students.

Percentages*

Sector	Colleges/ Schools	Programs	Students	Graduates
Public Collegiate	10%	53%	48%	48%
Public Vocational-Technical Schools	11	15	34	15
Private Collegiate	12	23	13	17
Private Vocation-Technical Schools	3	—	—	1
Proprietary Collegiate	3	2		4
Proprietary Vocational-Technical Schools	62	7	3	16

*Columns do not total 100% because of small rounding error. '—' indicates less than 1 percent.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

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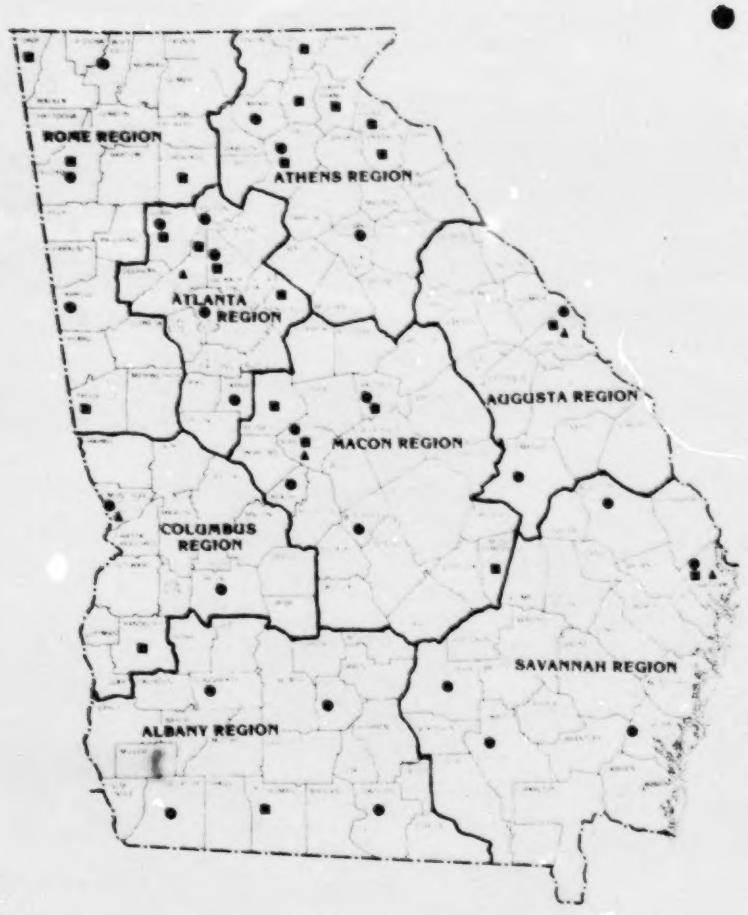
SUB-STATE REGION PROFILES
1981/82



Georgia's postsecondary education opportunities were dispersed throughout the State in close relationship to population concentrations. Over half of all postsecondary education institutions, over one-third of the offerings, over forty percent of the students, and almost half of all graduates, were in the Atlanta region.

Percentages*

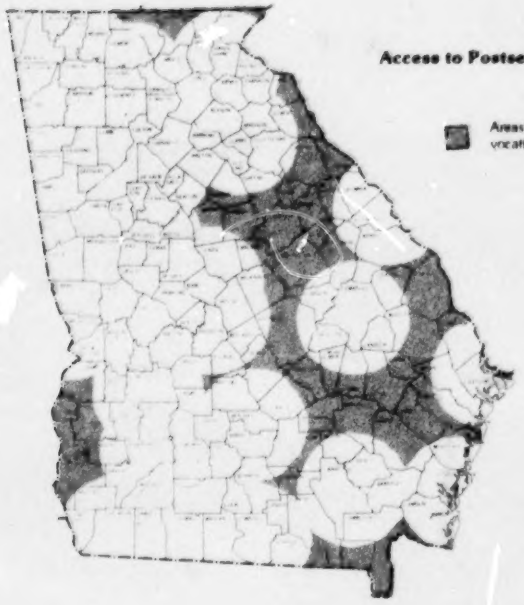
Sub-State Regions	Colleges/ Schools	Programs	Students	Graduates	Population**
Albany	5%	10%	8%	5%	9% (+11)
Athens	7	14	16	16	9 (+21)
Atlanta	52	34	39	49	36 (+24)
Augusta	4	5	5	3	6 (+13)
Columbus	4	5	5	6	6 (+ 2)
Macon	9	12	8	8	9 (+10)
Rome	8	11	8	6	13 (+21)
Savannah	10	11	7	6	11 (+14)

*Columns do not total 100% because of small rounding error.

**1980 Census with percent change from 1970.

Sources: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.
U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population.

ACCESSIBILITY
1981/82



Access to Postsecondary Vocation-Technical Education

Areas not within 30 miles of a public vocational-technical school

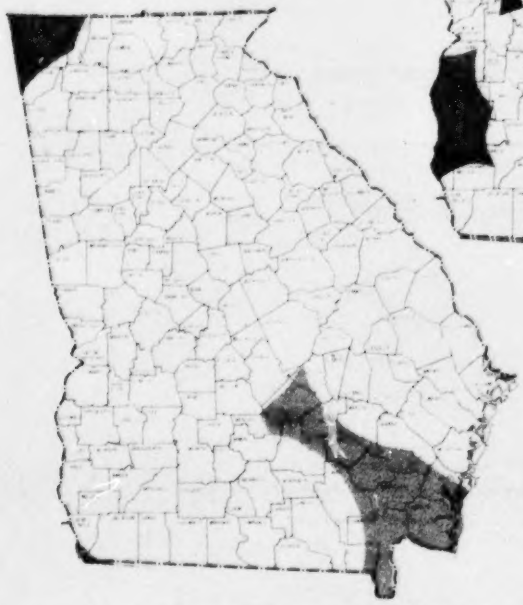
- All or part of 154 of Georgia's 159 counties were within 30 miles of a multiprogram vocational-technical school having nationally recognized accreditation. According to 1980 Census figures, 93% of the state's population resided in these areas. However, approximately 390,000 Georgians were not within 30 miles of this type of educational opportunity. Geographically, most of these people were in the areas west of Augusta, west of Savannah along the Altamaha River, and west of Albany along the Alabama border.

Access to Colleges and Universities
(Southern Association of Colleges and Schools member or candidate)

Areas not within 30 miles of a public college or university

Areas not within 30 miles of a public or private college or university

- All or part of 157 counties were within 30 miles of a Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) accredited undergraduate college or university. Census figures from 1980 reveal that 97% of the state's population resided within 30 miles of this type of educational opportunity. Only two areas of notable size did not have this level of access: an area west and northwest of Augusta with a population of about 50,000 and an area southwest of Savannah of about 70,000 people. A number of areas of the state are served only by private institutions.



Access to Senior Colleges and Universities
(Southern Association of Colleges and Schools member or candidate)

Areas not with 60 miles of a public or private senior college or university

Areas not within 60 miles of a public senior college or university

- All or part of 156 counties were within 60 miles of a SACS accredited college or university grating bachelor's or higher degrees. This encompassed 97% of the state's 1980 census population. One notable area not within 60 miles of this type of educational opportunity was a corridor extending northwest from the southeast corner of the state. This area contains approximately 135,000 people. The northwest corner of the state was served only by private institutions.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

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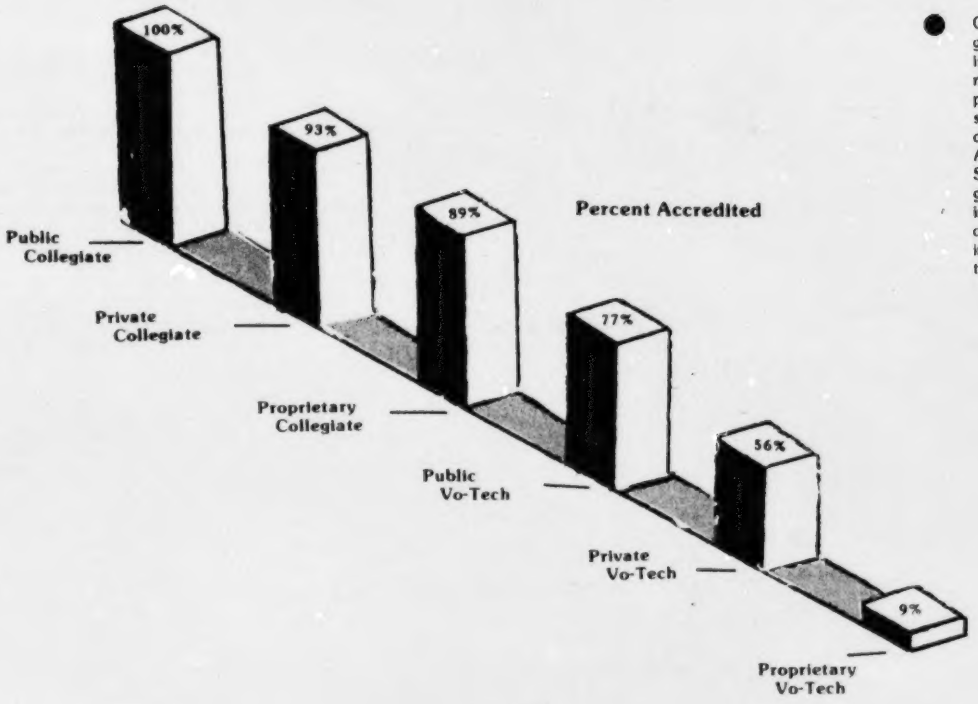
ACCREDITATION*
1981/82



- Over 9 out of every 10 Georgia collegiate degree-granting institutions had nationally recognized accreditation. All public sector collegiate institutions had nationally recognized accreditation. Public Area Vocational-Technical Schools led the non-degree granting schools with all having nationally recognized accreditation. However, only 1 in 10 proprietary vocational-technical schools were accredited.

Sector and Level	Number Accredited*		Number Not Accredited
	Regular	Candidate	
Public Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	16	0	0
Senior Colleges	14	0	0
Professional/Doctoral	4	0	0
Public Vocational-Technical			
One Year or Less	1	0	4
More Than One Year**	26	0	0
Private Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	8	1	0
Senior Colleges	20	1	0
Professional/Doctoral	6	1	3
Private Vocational-Technical			
One Year or Less	1	0	1
More Than One Year	4	0	3
Proprietary Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	7	0	0
Senior Colleges	1	0	1
Proprietary Vocational-Technical			
Six Months or Less	3	0	74
One Year or Less	6	0	80
More Than One Year	9	1	30

* Includes only accreditations from nationally recognized accrediting bodies - those recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) or the U.S. Department of Education.

**Area Vocational Technical Schools.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

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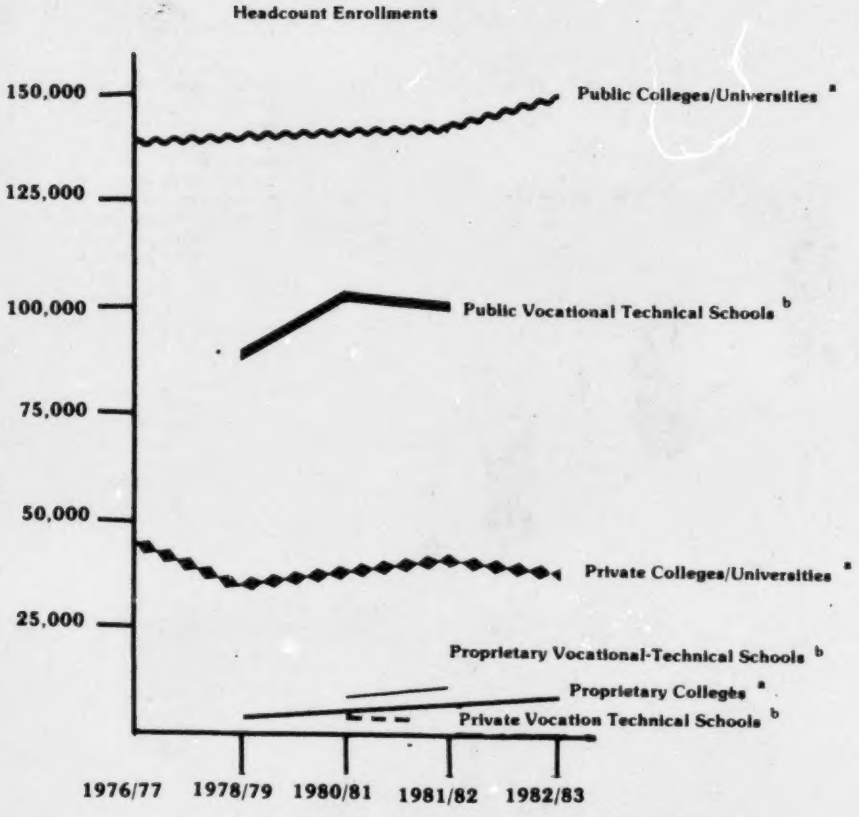
ENROLLMENT TRENDS
1976/77-1982/83



- Public colleges and universities in Georgia have shown the strongest growth trend in the early 1980's when compared to the other post-secondary sectors. Public junior colleges showed the greatest growth between 1980/81 and 1982/83 with public senior colleges close behind. Public doctoral granting institutions showed noticeably lower but significant growth.
- Public vocational-technical schools showed the first enrollment decline in almost ten years between 1980/81 and 1981/82. This decline was concentrated in the more than one year Area Vocational-Technical Schools. The one year or less practical nursing schools, adult centers, and career centers showed a slight enrollment growth.
- Private colleges and universities whose enrollments had been on the increase since 1976/77, showed a marked decline in 1982/83. Private senior colleges had the worst decline. A less severe decline was shown in private professional/doctoral institutions. Private junior colleges showed a very small enrollment increase.

Sector and Level	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Public Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	37,970	35,037	36,084	37,632	40,586
Senior Colleges	44,365	47,310	47,118	48,862	51,247
Professional/Doctoral	54,573	55,463	57,812	59,776	60,494
Public Vocational-Technical					
One Year or Less	*	2,052	2,607	2,875	—
More Than One Year	*	74,796	95,494	91,896	—
Private Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	5,163	4,473	4,801	5,239	5,378
Senior Colleges	24,345	17,764	19,245	19,120	16,818
Professional/Doctoral	15,650	13,165	14,674	15,119	13,913
Private Vocational-Technical					
One Year or Less	—	—	206	214	—
More Than One Year	—	—	217	546	—
Proprietary Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	—	1,115	2,183	3,505	3,411
Senior Colleges	—	—	1,766	2,096	2,576
Proprietary Vocational Technical					
Six Months or Less	—	—	2,484	6,399	—
One Year or Less	—	—	2,259	1,022	—
More Than One Year	—	—	2,754	2,024	—

— indicates that complete data were not available.

*Previous year's data are not displayed because reporting systems changed.

[a]Fall term data.

[b]Whole year data.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

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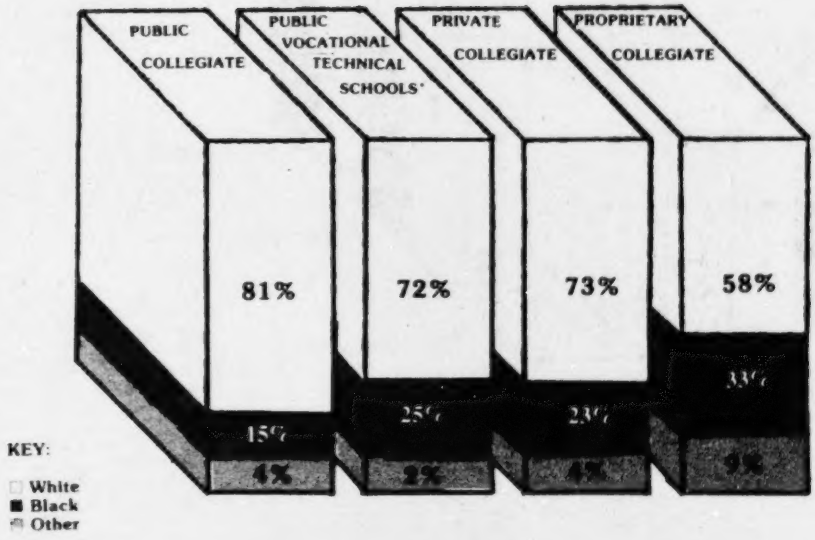
RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP ENROLLMENTS 1976/77-1982/83

Racial/Ethnic Distribution By Sector 1982-1983



- Proprietary degree granting schools had the highest proportion of racial/ethnic minorities in 1982/83. Public vocational-technical and private collegiate institutions had nearly the same proportion of racial/ethnic minority students but the minority representation was noticeably less than that at the proprietary degree granting schools. Public colleges and universities had the lowest racial/ethnic minority representation.
- Between 1976/77 and 1982/83, White enrollment increased 14% remaining at 79% of the total while Black enrollment increased only 7% dropping one percent to 17% of the total. During the same period, enrollment of other racial/ethnic minorities increased 70%, up one percent to 2% of the total.
- Between 1980/81 and 1981/82 White enrollments declined slightly (2%) in public vocational-technical schools. However, Black enrollment declined 8%.

Racial/Ethnic Group Enrollments Over Time

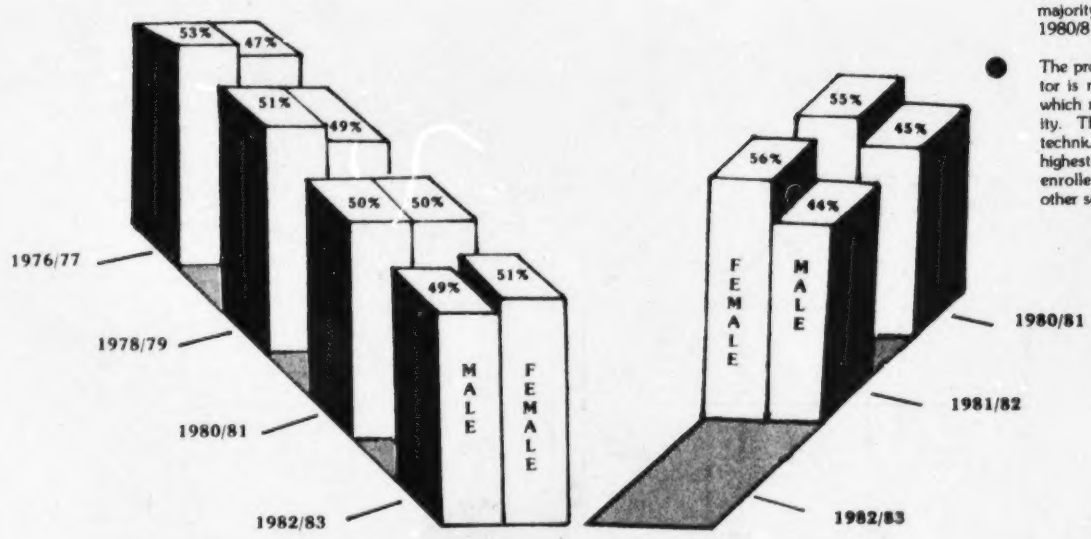
Sector	Racial/Ethnic Group	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Collegiate	White	134,581	136,848	142,503	—	153,113
	Black	30,758	31,972	34,233	—	32,959
	Hispanic	755	897	1,215	—	1,621
	Native American	553	291	287	—	328
	Asian	744	743	1,168	—	1,539
	Non-Resident Alien	2,598	3,576	3,931	—	4,445
Vocational-Technical	White	—	—	70,007	68,280	—
	Black	—	—	26,444	24,231	—
	Hispanic	—	—	459	484	—
	Native American	—	—	392	372	—
	Asian	—	—	826	1038	—

*Data for this sector are for 1981-82; the most current year for which complete data were available.
'—' indicates that complete information in comparable form was not available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

MALE/FEMALE ENROLLMENTS
1976/77 - 1982/83

- From 1976/77 to 1982/83, collegiate enrollments shifted from a male to a female majority. In public vocational-technical schools, the proportion of females, already a majority, increased between 1980/81 and 1981/82.
- The proprietary collegiate sector is now the only sector in which males are in the majority. The public vocational-technical schools have the highest proportion of females enrolled, compared to the other sectors.



Headcount Enrollments
1982/83

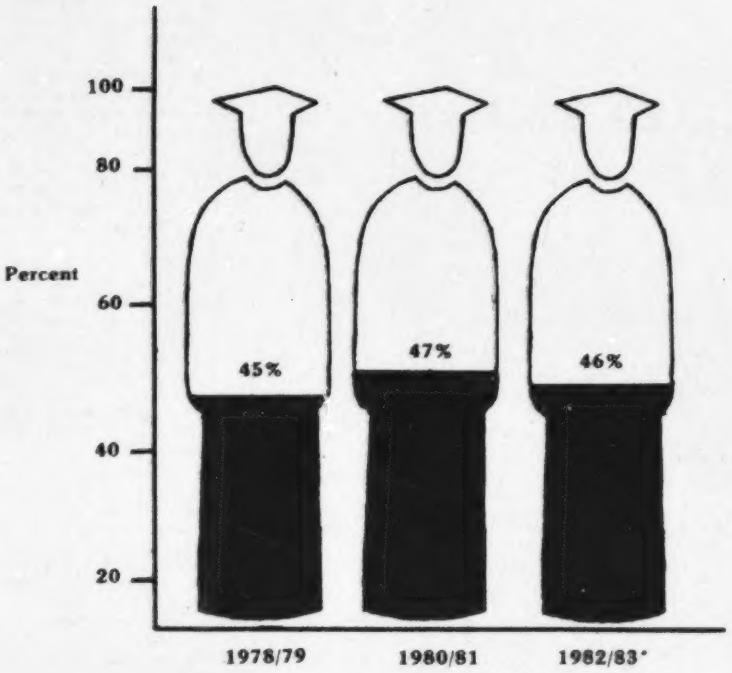
Sector and Level	Males	Females
Public Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	18,115	22,471
Senior Colleges	23,380	27,867
Professional/Doctoral	32,131	28,363
Public Vocational-Technical**		
One Year or Less	736	1950
More Than One Year	41,680	51,107
Private Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	2,754	2,624
Senior Colleges	7,117	9,701
Professional/Doctoral	8,136	5,777
Proprietary Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	899	2,094
Senior Colleges	2,153	423

*Enrollment information on public vocation-technical schools broken down by sex was not available in comparable form for 1976/77 and 1978/79.

**Data for this sector are for 1981/82, the most current year for which complete data were available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME ENROLLMENTS 1978/79 - 1982/83



- Part-time students make up just under half of all post-secondary education enrollments. The proportion has remained basically stable since 1978/79.
- Proprietary collegiate institutions had the highest full-time enrollment proportion in 1982/83 with 9 out of 10 students being classified full-time. Private colleges and universities had just over 8 out of 10 full-time while public colleges and universities had over 6 out of 10 being full-time. Public vocational-technical schools had the lowest full-time student enrollment proportion with less than 3 out of 10 being full-time.

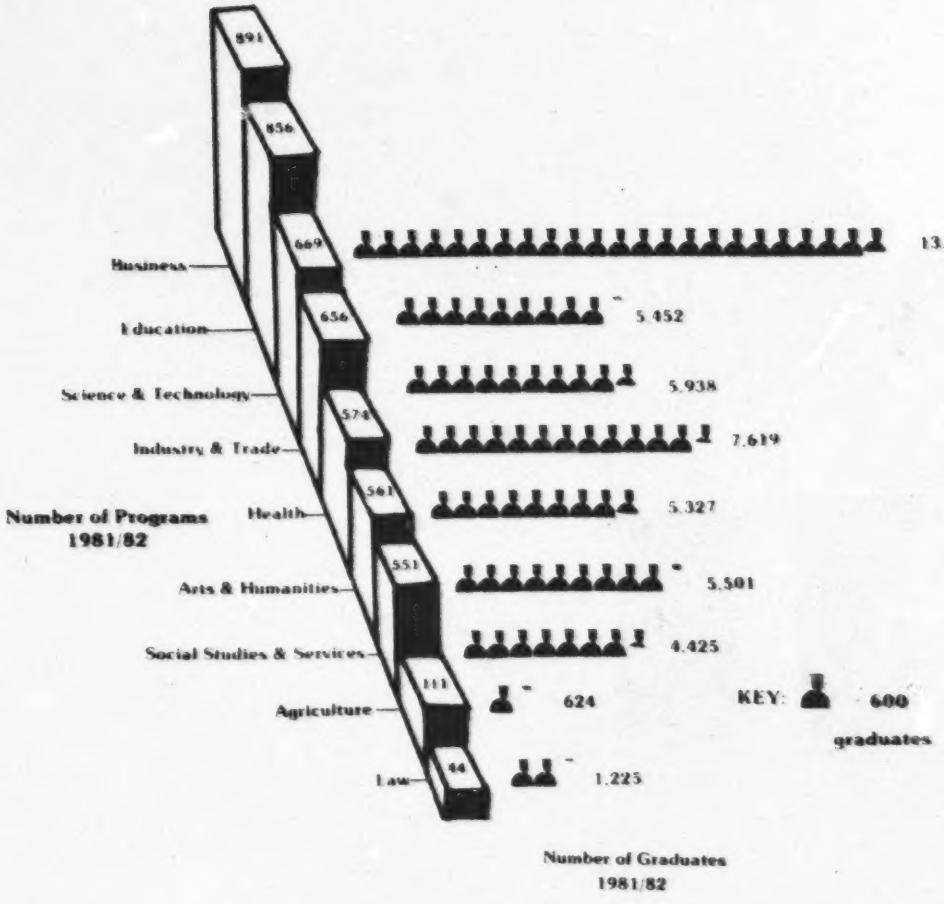
Headcount Enrollments 1982/83

Sector and Level	Full-Time	Part-Time
Public Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	19,061	21,525
Senior Colleges	36,515	14,732
Professional/Doctoral	42,011	18,483
Public Vocational-Technical*		
One Year or Less	312	2563
More Than One Year	26,054	65,842
Private Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	3,661	1,717
Senior Colleges	14,017	2,801
Professional/Doctoral	11,989	1,934
Propnetary Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	2,684	309
Senior Colleges	2,404	172

*Data for public vocational-technical schools are 1981/82, the most current year for which complete data were available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

PROGRAMS AND GRADUATES
1978/79 - 1981/82



- In 1981/82, nearly 5,000 programs of study were offered by Georgia postsecondary education institutions. Eighteen percent (18%) were in the business area, 17% in education, 14% in science and technologies, 13% in industry and trades, 12% in health, 11% in both social studies/services and arts and humanities, 2% in agriculture, and 1% in law.
- Over one-fourth (28%) of all graduates in 1981/82 were graduates of business programs. Industry and trades produced 15% of the graduates while science and technologies produced 12%. Arts and humanities, health, and education each produced 11% while social studies/services produced 9%, law 3%, and agriculture 1%.
- Since 1978/79, the number of graduates from public collegiate institutions has remained moderately stable. On the other hand, the number of private collegiate graduates has shown a steady increase. Proprietary colleges also showed a steady increase, in part due to an increase in the number of institutions reporting. The number of public vocational-technical school graduates has remained basically stable since 1980/81. Considerable fluctuation, possibly due to a new reporting system, characterized the period between 1978/79 and 1980/81.

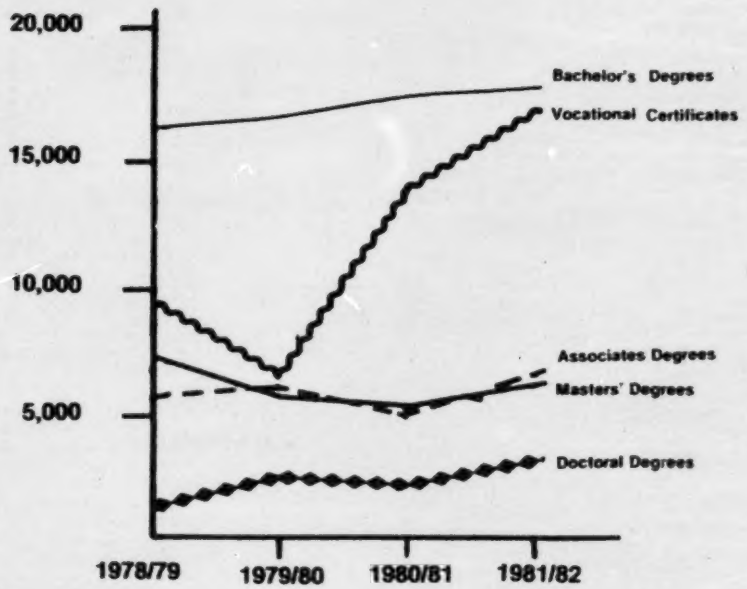
Sector	Graduates			
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Public Collegiate	24.119	23.945	23.519	23.950
Public Vocational-Technical	8.012	6.300	7.378	7.294
Private Collegiate	7.362	7.508	7.762	8.616
Private Vocational-Technical	—	—	334	347
Proprietary Collegiate	558	1445	1.922	1.771
Proprietary Vocational-Technical	—	—	4.145	7.848

'—' indicates that data were not available

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

LEVEL AND AREA OF GRADUATES
1978/79 - 1981/82

Numbers and Levels of Graduates Over Time



- Over one third of all 1981/82 graduates received bachelor's degrees. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded has been on a steady increase since 1978/79. The number of graduates receiving vocational certificates shown indicates a dramatic increase, but this is due in part to an increase in the number of institutions reporting graduates. On the other hand, the number of graduates receiving master's degrees has declined slightly, while the number receiving associate's degrees and doctoral or first professional degrees has increased slightly.
- Over the period 1978/79 to 1980/81, the number of graduates in agriculture and arts and humanities has been basically stable. However, the number graduating in science and technologies, business, industry and trades, law, and health, has increased substantially. The number of social studies/services and education graduates has declined.

Graduate Area	Number of Graduates				Percent of Graduates 1981/82				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82	Certificates	Associates	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates
Agriculture	658	629	697	624	8.5	17.1	58.8	11.9	3.7
Science & Technologies	5,028	4,992	5,502	5,938	14.9	7.5	60.9	13.9	2.8
Social Studies & Services	4,683	4,687	4,527	4,425	2.2	3.6	77.9	14.1	2.3
Business	8,520	8,644	11,010	13,715	45.3	9.1	35.5	9.8	—
Industry & Trade	4,022	3,384	5,932	7,619	95.3	3.6	1.0	—	0
Arts & Humanities	5,572	5,482	5,613	5,501	3.1	58.0	29.3	4.5	5.2
Education	6,278	6,000	5,350	5,452	—	—	39.5	56.9	3.3
Health	4,762	4,782	5,485	5,327	31.6	21.9	22.3	5.5	18.7
Law	528	598	944	1,225	37.1	0	0	2.7	60.2

*1980/81 was the first year in which private and proprietary vocational-technical school graduates were reported.

'—' indicates less than one percent.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

APPENDIX A
1982/83 ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY DATA

PUBLIC COLLEGIATE

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
Junior Colleges		
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (Tift)	2,196	97
Albany Junior College (Dougherty)	1,884	67
Atlanta Junior College (Fulton)	1,585	53
Bainbridge Junior College (Decatur)	650	30
Brunswick Junior College (Glynn)	1,238	50
Clayton Junior College (Clayton)	3,675	89
Dalton Junior College (Whitfield)	1,735	61
DeKalb Community College (DeKalb)	16,831	300
Emanuel County Junior College (Emanuel)	397	17
Floyd Junior College (Floyd)	1,525	50
Gainesville Junior College (Hall)	1,581	46
Gordon Junior College (Lamar)	1,287	37
Macon Junior College (Bibb)	2,910	85
Middle Georgia College (Bleckley)	1,389	68
South Georgia College (Coffee)	1,223	50
Waycross Junior College (Ware)	480	16
Senior Colleges		
Albany State College (Dougherty)	1,896	135
Armstrong State College (Chatham)	2,992	137
Augusta College (Richmond)	4,140	151
Columbus College (Muscogee)	4,245	192
Fort Valley State College (Peach)	1,735	*
Georgia College (Baldwin)	3,465	130
Georgia Southern College (Bulloch)	6,824	338
Georgia Southwestern College (Sumter)	2,326	110
Kennesaw College (Cobb)	4,754	138
North Georgia College (Lumpkin)	1,984	89
Savannah State College (Chatham)	2,114	120
Valdosta State College (Lowndes)	5,525	213
West Georgia College (Carroll)	6,005	266
Southern Technical Institute (Cobb)	3,242	105
Professional Doctoral		
Georgia Institute of Technology (Fulton)	11,377	534
Georgia State University (Fulton)	21,254	722
Medical College of Georgia (Richmond)	1,977	177
University of Georgia (Clarke)	25,886	1,424

PRIVATE COLLEGIATE

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
Junior Colleges		
Andrew College (Randolph)	*	*
Brewton Parker College (Montgomery)	1,258	20
Emmanuel College (Franklin)	342	11
Georgia Military College (Baldwin)	1,502	10
Oxford College (Newton)	(Data reported under Emory University)	
Reinhardt College (Cherokee)	497	13
Thomas County Community College (Thomas)	415	11
Truett-McConnell College (White)	852	20
Young Harris College (Towns)	517	23
Senior Colleges		
Agnes Scott College (DeKalb)	533	69
Atlanta Christian College (Fulton)	181	10
Atlanta College of Art (Fulton)	271	*
Berry College (Floyd)	1,499	82
Brenau College (Hall)	1,555	59
Clark College (Fulton)	*	*
Covenant College (Dade)	520	31
Emmanuel College School of Christian Ministries (Franklin)	42	0
LaGrange College (Troup)	960	57
Mercer University Atlanta (DeKalb)	1,808	51
Morehouse College (Fulton)	1,931	111
Morris Brown	1,326	88
Oglethorpe University (DeKalb)	1,160	36
Paine College (Richmond)	816	48
Piedmont College (Habersham)	386	24
Savannah College of Art & Design (Chatham)	*	*
Shorter College (Floyd)	775	48
Spelman College (Fulton)	1,457	82
Tift College (Monroe)	609	*
Toccoa Falls College (Stephens)	649	28
Wesleyan College (Bibb)	340	34

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
Professional/Doctoral		
Atlanta Law School (Fulton)	*	*
Atlanta University (Fulton)	*	103
Columbia Theological Seminary (DeKalb)	444	20
Emory University (DeKalb)	8,228	*
Interdenominational Theological Center (Fulton)	298	33
John Marshall Law School (Fulton)	*	*
Life Chiropractic College (Cobb)	1,606	*
Mercer University Macon (Bibb)	2,950	121
Mercer University Southern School of Pharmacy (Fulton)	323	26
Morehouse School of Medicine (Fulton)	64	*
Woodrow Wilson College of Law (Fulton)	*	*

PROPRIETARY COLLEGIATE

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
Junior Colleges		
Art Institute of Atlanta (Fulton)	999	*
Bauder Fashion College (Fulton)	427	*
Crandall College (Bibb)	266	0
Draughon's Junior College of Business (Chatham)	454	18
Phillips College Augusta (Richmond)	647	*
Phillips College Columbus (Muscogee)	418	8
Senior Colleges		
DeVry Institute of Technology (Fulton)	2,576	

PUBLIC VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
One Year or Less		
Baldwin County School of Practical Nursing & Adult Center (Baldwin)	*	3
Dalton Vocational School of Health Occupations (Whitfield)	199	7
Elbert County Vocational School of Practical Nursing (Elbert)	16	1
Gwinnett County Career Center (Gwinnett)	83	3
Glynn County Adult Center (Glynn)	40	2
More Than One Year		
Albany Area Vo-Tech School (Dougherty)	2,363	57
Athens Area Vo-Tech School (Clarke)	3,999	59
Atlanta Area Vo-Tech School (Fulton)	6,882	112
Augusta Area Vo-Tech School (Richmond)	3,987	85
Ben Hill Irwin Area Vo Tech School (Ben Hill)	1,383	29
Carroll County Area Vo Tech School (Carroll)	1,800	29
Columbus Area Vo-Tech School (Muscogee)	3,038	58
Coosa Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Floyd)	1,820	41
DeKalb Area Vo-Tech School (DeKalb)	(Data reported under DeKalb College)	
Griffin Spalding Area Vo Tech School (Spalding)	1,266	32
Houston Vocational Center (Houston)	922	19
Lanier Area Vo-Tech School (Hall)	2,668	35
Macon Area Vo-Tech School (Bibb)	3,930	51
Marietta-Cobb Area Vo-Tech School (Cobb)	3,039	45
Moultrie Area Vo-Tech School (Colquitt)	1,087	21
North Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Habersham)	1,814	43
Pickens County Area Vo-Tech School (Pickens)	985	28
Savannah Area Vo-Tech School (Chatham)	2,280	60
South Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Sumter)	1,279	35
Swainsboro Area Vo-Tech School (Emanuel)	1,848	23
Thomas Area Vo-Tech School (Thomas)	1,023	28
Troup County Area Vo-Tech School (Troup)	1,292	22
Upson County Area Vo-Tech School (Upson)	731	28
Valdosta Area Vo-Tech School (Lowndes)	1,449	29
Walker County Area Vo-Tech School (Walker)	1,592	26
Waycross Ware County Area Vo-Tech School (Ware)	1,282	24

"*" indicates that the data were not available.

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COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

	Summary Reports	Background Research Reports
1979	Postsecondary Issues: Action Agenda for the Eighties	Postsecondary Education in Georgia
		Postsecondary Issues in Perspective
		Data Sources on Postsecondary Education in Georgia
		Working Papers of Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education
1980	Georgia Postsecondary Education in the Eighties: Goals and Objectives	
1981	Georgia Postsecondary Education: Where We Are and Where We Need To Be	Lifelong Educational Opportunities
		Counseling, Advisement, and Career Services
		Diversity and Geographical Availability of Postsecondary Institutions
		Preservation of Public and Private Institutions
		Programs Encouraging Postsecondary Participation
		Responsiveness to Changing Needs
		Policies Affecting Responsiveness
		Users' Influence of Planning
		Cooperation to Avoid Duplication
		Public Awareness
1982	New Directions for Student Aid in Georgia	Student Aid in Georgia: Outlook and Recommendations for the Mid 1980's
	Balancing Geographic Access with Georgia's Needs	Georgia Postsecondary Education: Recommended Policies on Geographic Access, Duplication, and Program Planning
	Balancing Educational Opportunity with Academic Quality	Georgia Postsecondary Education: Balancing Admissions and Remediation Policies with Academic Quality
	Maintaining Progress in Georgia Postsecondary Education: Recommendations for Today, Concerns for Tommorrow	
1983	Georgia Postsecondary Education: FactFinder	
	Participation in Postseconcary Education: Factors and Options for Georgia (Forth coming)	

In addition, the Committee now publishes each fall **The Bridge**, a publication which lists all postsecondary education opportunities in Georgia by region of the State.